

VENTILATION TUBING IN PARTICULAR FOR AN AIRCONDITIONING SYSTEM.

The objective of the present invention is ventilation tubing in particular for an airconditioning system such as in an aircraft.

Ventilation tubings for aircraft airconditioning already are known which comprise
5 a silicone fabric bush, a polyimide foam insulating layer and a cover sheet of chlorosulfonated polyethylene elastomer, or tubings that comprise a silicone fabric bush, a glass fiber insulating layer and a polyvinyl fluoride cover sheet. Again ventilation tubings are known which comprise a bush made of a resin composite, a polyimide foam insulation and a chlorosulfonated polyethylene cover sheet.

10 The above products entail the drawback of high weight, for instance being 1,200 g for a 2 m long tubing which is 205 mm in diameter, that is, more than 7 kg for a standard length of 12 m built up from six end-to-end tubings.

Moreover, as regards the above tubings, the two of them which are fitted with polyimide foam insulation clad with chlorosulfonated polyethylene elastomer do not
15 meet the requirements of the ABD0007 standard regarding resistance to fluids.

On the other hand, the present standard, namely ABD0031, which applies to fire resistance in aeronautics, shall be complemented by a more stringent standard whereby the fire resistance test shall be run using a radiating panel.

Besides the drawback of their weight, the above cited tubings preclude this
20 expansion of the standards.

Accordingly it is the objective of the present invention to create ventilation tubings which shall be lighter than the known products.

Another objective of the present invention is ventilation tubing meeting the above cited fire resistance standard in particular as regards its more stringent version
25 (radiating panel).

Still another objective of the present invention is ventilation tubing exhibiting good resistance to fluids and in particular meeting the ABD0007 standard.

Another objective of the present invention is ventilation tubing of low toxicity in particular in the event of fire and more specifically meeting the conditions of the ABD0031 standard, namely smoke generation.

Another objective of the present invention is ventilation tubing exhibiting good pressure behavior as regards applications involving ventilation conduits.

Another objective of the present invention is ventilation tubing offering good thermal and/or acoustic insulation.

Another objective of the present invention is ventilation tubing which may be bent without other significant deformation.

At least one of the above goals of the invention is attained by ventilation tubing comprising a bush, an insulating layer and at least one cover sheet and characterized in that the insulating layer is a wool of quartz fibers. Said insulating layer may be between 6 and 15 mm thick. Illustratively its specific surface weight may be between 65 and 150 g/m² and in particular between 80 and 100 g/m². Its density illustratively may be between 10 and 20 kg/m³.

The said bush and/or cover sheet may be in the form of a plastic sheet, in particular a sheet of polyvinyl fluoride such as TEDLAR, a DuPont trademark, comprising a weave of interlaced filaments, in particular a grid of polyamide-based filaments.

The specific surface weight of the above plastic sheet may be substantially between 30 and 65 g/m² and its thickness may be substantially between 10 and 15 μ (microns).

A plastic winding illustratively made of polyamide 4.6 or else being a thermoplastic material such as polyether ether ketone (in particular PEEK made by

Victrix Co.) may be helically wound around the bush and bonded to it using a flame resistant adhesive.

Said winding may be in the form of a filament having a diameter between 1 and 2 mm.

This winding also may be in the form preferably an I-bar and in general in the form of a structure having a defined geometric cross-section.

Other features and advantages of the present invention are elucidated in the illustrative and non-limiting description below and in relation to the appended drawings.

Figs. 1a, 1b are perspectives of a ventilation tubing,

Fig. 2a shows design of the bush,

Fig. 2b and **Fig. 2c** shows two embodiment modes of the plastic filament constituting the winding.

Fig. 1 shows that the insulating tubing comprises a tubular bush 1 to transmit the air of an airconditioning system. Said bush is enclosed by an insulating sleeve 2 and by a cover sheet 3. At each of its ends, the bush 1 projects beyond the sleeve 2 and beyond the coating 3 in order to constitute collars 4 allowing affixing the insulating tubing onto studs in particular for the purpose of lining end to end for instance several tubings 2 m long each in order to constitute extended conduits (for instance one 12 m conduit when configuring six conduits end to end).

The bush 1 consists of a polyvinyl fluoride sheet which is reinforced by a weave of interlaced filaments to attain good mechanical strength. In such a case the specific surface weight of the said layer is about 30 to 65 g/m², the thickness being between 10 and 15 μ .

A structure 5 behaving like a flexible winding and consisting of a filament 6 or being a fire-resistant plastic 7 exhibiting a specific cross-sectional geometry is wound as a helix (Fig. 2a) around said bush. The winding may exhibit a regular pitch for instance between 0.5 and 25 mm.

5 The filament or the plastic structure 7 is bonded onto the said bush by two beads 10 of a flame-resistant adhesive which also preferably shall be fluid-fast (above ABD0007 standard).

Following assembly, the system remains flexible. Accordingly the winding 5 imparts pressure strength, vacuum strength and rigidity to said tubing and furthermore
10 dimensional stability as regards the radius of curvature whereby the said tubing may be bent into a desired angle without significantly degrading its tubular shape.

The diameter of the cylindrical wire 6 (Fig. 2b) may be 1 to 2 mm.

In the embodiment mode of Fig. 2c, the winding 5 is an elongated structure 7 of specified cross-sectional geometry such as an I-bar and is bonded by two adhesive
15 beads 10 to a plane surface 8 to make contact with the outside of the bush 1. This design precludes the winding from rolling when the conduit is made to curve to subtend an angle. The adhesive shall advantageously cover an upper side 9 opposite the plane surface 8.

Preferably said shaped structure shall be an I-bar to exhibit improved rigidity as
20 if it were a beam, that is said shaped structure comprises a substantially straight central segment 14 and two end segments 11 and 12 which are orthogonal to the segment 14, the segment 11 resting by its surface 8 on the outside of the bush 1.

The winding 5 (whether it be a wire 6 or a shaped structure 7) may be made of polyamide (in particular polyamide 4,6) including or not glass fibers, in particular
25 45 % glass fibers. Said shaped structure also may be a thermoplastic such as polyether

ether ketone (commercially known for instance as PEEK made by Victrex plc) containing or not carbon fibers.

As regards a thin bush (10 to 15 μ), the winding 5 entails a slightly embossed inner bush surface whereby airflow noise in the tubing is reduced.

5 The quartz fiber layer 2 allows insulating the outside against heat and sound. The specific surface weight of this product is between 60 and 140 g/m² and illustratively between 80 and 100 g/m² when the thickness is between 6 and 15 mm and in particular between 8 and 11 mm.

Advantageously its density is between 10 and 20 kg/m³.

10 The cover sheet 3 (shown in Fig. 1b before being folded back edge on edge) consists of a polyvinyl fluoride comprising a weave of interlacing threads (illustratively DuPont's TEDLAR). In this case the specific surface weight of the reinforced layer is about 30 to 65 g/m² at a thickness of 10 to 15 μ .

15 **Example:**

Bush 1: TEDLAR layer 12.5 (60 g/m²).

Thread 6: polyamide 4.6 thread of 1.2 mm diameter

Insulating layer 2: quartz fiber felt sheet 12 mm thick (density: 10 to 20 kg/m³)

Cover sheet 3: TEDLAR 12.5 μ thick (30 g/m²).

20 The weight of a tubing 1 m long and 76 mm in diameter is about 140 g (i.e., 1.7 kg for a 12 m long assembly) whereas the conventional tubings weigh 3,600 g. The tubing of the above Example in its reinforced version meets the conditions of standards ABD 0007, ABD 0031).